

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 574**

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 6TH FEBRUARY, 2024/ MAGHA 17, 1945 (SAKA)

THREAT OF URBAN FLOODS

†574. SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has taken any steps to mitigate the threat of urban floods;**
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and**
- (c) the measures taken by the Government in this regard and the amount of funds allocated for the same?**

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI NITYANAND RAI)**

(a) to (c): Management of urban floods falls under the purview of the State Governments and the Urban Local Bodies / Urban Development Authorities, who are responsible for maintaining the drainage and sewerage system in the cities / towns.

Fifteenth Finance Commission has recommended an allocation of Rs. 2,500 Crore under National Disaster Mitigation Fund (NDMF) over its award period to prepare integrated solutions for flood management for three metro cities (Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata) with fund allocation of Rs. 500

Crete to each of the metro cities and to prevent urban flooding for four cities (Bengaluru, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad and Pune) with fund allocation of Rs. 250 Crete to each of the cities. Out of the seven cities, Central Government, has approved the project of the Integrated Urban Flood Management activities for Chennai basin of Rs. 561.29 crete, with central allocation of Rs 500 crete.

Central Government has facilitated States through various steps to prevent urban flooding some of which are as under: -

(i) The National Guidelines for the Management of Urban Flooding issued by National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) is an important step towards the development of plans for the management of urban flooding. The guidelines have been prepared to provide guidance to ministries/ departments, States/UTs and urban local bodies for the preparation of their Disaster Management (DM) plans. These guidelines call for a proactive, participatory, well-structured, failsafe, multi-disciplinary and multi-sector approach at various levels.

(ii) For the guidance of the States / UTs, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) has issued Urban and Regional Development Plans Formulation and Implementation (URDPFI) Guidelines, 2014 by integrating NDMA guidelines.

(iii) MoHUA has formulated Model Building Bye Laws (MBBL), 2016 for the States/UTs for mandatory inclusion of the complete proposal of rainwater harvesting for plot size of 100 sq.m. or more.

(iv) MoHUA has issued Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for Urban Flooding in 2017 which lays down the specific actions to be undertaken by the Urban Local Bodies, District Administration and the State Government.

(v) MoHUA has published a Manual on Storm Water Drainage Systems, 2019 to provide guidance on sustainable design, planning & management of storm water drainage systems and emergency plan for flood response in urban areas.

(vi) Storm water drainage is one of the components of Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT). Against total allocation of ₹77,640 crore for projects under AMRUT, ₹2,969 crore (4%) has been allocated to Storm Water Drainage. So far, under Storm Water Drainage Sector, 750 projects worth ₹1,883 crore have been completed across 19 States/ Union Territories (UTs). This has resulted in the elimination of 3,445 water logging points.

(vii) Under the AMRUT 2.0 Scheme, rejuvenation of water bodies and wells is one of main components. The admissible elements under this include harvesting the rainwater through storm water drains into water body (which is not receiving sewage/ effluent).
